NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MAY MAGAZINES. Harper always holds its forces well in hand, and driving with even rein, never fails to come up to the expectations of its multitudinous readers. Some of the articles in this number might seem out of place, as, for example, the rather crude rehash of Dr. Cazenave's work on the preservation of woman's beauty, which bristles with apothecaries prescriptions, and reads like the wrap-per on a bottle of hair-oil or tooth-wash. The illustrated articles, devoted to the "Battle of Lookout Mountain," Mr. E. G. Squier's excursions "Among the Andes," and "Shooting Stars, Detonating Meteors, and Aerolites," are full and informing, and valuable in a historical and scien-tific point of view, as well as for popular entertainment. A large proportion of the number, as usual, is given to stories, original and selected, which will no doubt find

The Catholic World is able and vigorous, a usual, in the pursuit of its grand purpose of bringing the enlitvated intellect of America under the dominion of the the religion of the country, should not fail to observe the progress of this wide-awake Magazine. An article in this number, which, though short, is worthy of notice, is on the "Catholic Sunday-School Union," showing the introduction of that especially Profestant agency into the

besom of the "Church."

As for the Union itself, we look upon it not as a simple local expedient to meet a local want. It has a national interest, and somer or later must find imitation in all our large cities and towns. We hope soon to hear that such has been the case in many other places, and then the influence of such associations will be increased in the ratio of the union of their separate and distinct bodies, at least, such a union as we trust and pray will soon be exhibited in all great Catbolic works in this country—the assembly of their members for mutual acqualitative, cooperation, and debate, in a National, Catholic Congress. The good that is done, the power that is elicited from assemblies of this kind, is well known to all our readers who have perused our articles on the Catholic World. The Bunday School Union would do well to consider this matter in the light of their own interest. In their union they have found streight, Let them seek to extend their efforts by encouraging, in so far as they are able, any such associations as may be started, or are in operation, in other places, inviting a correspondence and offering all their aid, looking forward, at the same time, to a union with them on a larger and general basis, and to the discussion of their mutual interests in a grand congressional assembly.

"The Priscendian Confessional" discusses the tendenbosom of the "Church."

cies of the Protestant Church which, it maintains, "is drifting from its old moorings, and floating towards the It affirms that there is a party in the Episcopal Church, which seeks to extend the practice of auricular confession, and ministers of that communion who teach rector of Trinity Caurch, the Rev. Dr. Dix, is said to be a The Bishop of New-York is supposed to favor the confessional, and to be willing to see it set up in the churches urged, is not a Protestant practice, but quite the con-trary, and they who adopt it cut themselves of from all sympathy with the doctrines of the Reformation. It is, in fact, a sacerdotal power, which really forms the central point of the Catholie system. But its adoption by Protestant ministers is dangerous, and exposes their "Science and Faith," "The Catacombs," and "John

The main body of the Galaxy presents nothing that calls for special notice, with the exception, perhaps, of the article on "Forced Marches," by Col. De Forest (who also has military papers in at least two other Magazines), describing the miseries endured by the foot soldier when

describing the miseries endured by the foot soldier when urged forward to the top of his speed. One or two paragraphs tell the dismal story.

Oh, the borrors of marching on blistered feet! It is an incessant bastinade applied by one's self, from morning to night. I do not mean a single blister, as big as a pea, but a series of blisters, each as large as a collar, or, to judge by one's sensations, as large as a cartwheel. I have had them one under the other, on the beel, behind the beel, on the bail of the foot, on every toe, a network, a labyrinth, an archipelago, of agony. Heat, hunger, thirst, and fatigue are nothing compared with this torment. When you stand, you seem to be on red-hot iron plates; when you walk, you make grimnees at every step. In the morning the whole regiment starts limping, and by neon the best solders become nearly mutinous with suffering. They swarl and swear at each other; they curse the general for ordering such marching; they curse the enemy for running away instead of fighting; they fling themselves down in the dust, refusing to move a step further. Fevered with fatigue and pain, they are actually not themselves. Meantime, the company officers, as sore-footed as any one, must run about from straggler to straggler, coaxing, arguing, ordering, and, perhaps, using the flat of the saler. Instead of marching in front of my company, I followed immediately in the rear, so that I could see and at once pounce upon every one who fell out.

It was entrious to see how cheeful every one became if

regarded in any other light than that of an attempt to more than the very one who fell out.

It was curious to see how cheecful every one became if tannon in front told of the proximity of the enemy. We were ready to light the boodiest of combats rather than march a mile further. We filed into line of battle delighted, and then resumed our pursuit heartsick.

It will be asked, perhaps, whether I, an officer, and chaiming, of course, to be a pathlot, preserved my stanchness under these trials. I must confess, and I do it without great shame, conscious of being no more than human, that in my inmost soul I was as insubordinate as the worst men were in speech and behavior. In my unspeakable heart I groaned and raved. I wished the bridges would break down—I wished the regiment would refuse to take another step—it seemed to me that I should have been silent in the face of muthy. But nothing of all this passed my lips, and none could suspect it from my actions. When we hivomacked at night came the severest trial. Our regiment was on the left of the brigade, and as we always siept in line of battle, this threw us half a mile from the bayou, along which we marched, and which was four only source of water. It was necessary to order a squad of the blistered and bloody-footed men to bring water for the company's coffee. The first sergeant takes out his book and reads off the faligne detail: "Corporal Smith, privates Brown, Jones, Robinson, and Brown Second, fall in with canteens to get water."

Now ensues a pitcous groaning, pleading, and showing of bloody heels or blistered soles, on the part of the more than in relation to amesthesia the same place which was held by Dr. Franklin as the discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity. But the impartial reader who examines the subject will religious which was held by Dr. Jackson as on a level with his claim to the invention of the electric telegraph, the original dea of which he professes to have further than the impartial reader who examines the subject will religi

smith, privates brown, some restrict.

Now ensues a pitcons greaning, pleading, and showing of bloody heels or blistered soles, on the part of the most fagged or least manly of the victims of rotation in labor. The first sergeant feels that he has no discretion in the matter, and he knows, moreover, that the other men are fully as incapable of marching as these. He stands firm on his detail, and the opposition grumblingly yields. Slowly and sadly Messrs. Brown, Jones, Robinson, and Brown second, take up the canteens of the company, each backing six or eight, and limp away to the river, returning, an hour later, wet, muddy, dragged out, and savage.

backing six or eight, and limp away to the river, returning, an hoar later, wet, muddy, dragged out, and savage.

In describing the miseries of marching, I must not for get the dust. The movement of so many thomsands of feet throws up such dense and prodigious clouds that one who has not witnessed the phenomena will find it difficult to imagine it in all its vastness and nussance. The officers dodge from side to side of the road to escape the pulverous suffocation, and the men, bound to their fours, choke desperately along in the midst of it. The faces become grimed out of all human semblances the eyelashes are loaded, the hair discolored, and the uniform turns to the color of the earth. It frequently happens that you cannot see the length of your regiment, and it has occurred to me that I have been unable to see the length of my own company of, perhaps, twenty files. Of course, this annoyance varies greatly in magnitude, according to the nature of the earth.

Rain is good or bad, according to circumstances. In hot weather it cools the skin, invigorates the muscles, and is a positive comfort, except in so far as it spoils the footing. On the second day of this advance we had a pelting shower, which soaked everybody, including Gen. Bankswhich last circumstance was a source of unmixed satisfaction to the soldiers. Enlisted men like to see officers bear their share of the troubles of war; and, moreover, our fellows held the General responsible for the tearing speed at which we were going. But rain, although pleasant to the skin in warm weather, will reach the earth and make puddles; and to infantry in march, a puddle in the road is a greater nuisance than people in carriages would imagine. No man, however wet he may be, wants to step into it—he crowds his next comrade, and so gets into a growling bout, or he hangs back, and so checks the succeeding files. A large puddle always produces a talling off of the regiment of a brigade "left of the column! how many times a day it has to rain in order to catch up with the

in every conceivable tone of authority, impatience, and entreaty.

But are there no comforts, no pleasures in forced marching? Just one: stopping it. Yes, compared with the incessant anguish of going, there was a keen luxury in the act of throwing one's self at full length, said remaining motionless. It was a beast's heaven; but it was better than a beast's bell-insupportable fatigue and pain. The march done the fevered feet bare to the evening breeze, the aching timbs outstretched, the head laid on the blanket roli which had been such a burden through the day, the pipe in mouth, nature revived a little and found that life retained some sweetness. Delicious dreams, too-dreams wonderfully distinct and consecutive—made slumber a conscious pleasure. All night I was at home surrounded by loving laces. No visions of war or troubless; no calling up of the sufferings of the day, nor anticipation of those of the morrow; nothing but home, peace, and friends. I do not know why this should be, but I have always found it so when quite worn out with fatigue, and I have heard others say that it was their experience.

The best things in the "Misceilany," which is almost

The best things in the "Miscellany," which is almost always worth reading in the Galaxy, are an amusing an oracle in political matters, but its speculations add little value to its contents, and might as well be inclosed

The first article in the Atlantic on the #Beauty of Trees," by Mr. Wilson Flags, a writer who I experience, and in this line, he can eately hold the can-

has few equals in the sincerity and grace of his descriptions of nature, sets forth the picturesque aspects of the subject in a series of chaste and forcible illustrations. In the course of his essay, he earnestly remonstrates against the ruthless destruction of trees and forests, in order to satisfy the wants of the steamengine, "that giant infernal machine which borrows from future generations to some the steamengine of the steamengine of to serve the impatient demands created by the avarice of the present age." He looks almost with terrer on the progress of that despotic power which has already in vaded the pleasant domain of agriculture, stifling with its screams the cheerful sounds that make a rural home delightful, and substituting for the music of the mower delightful, and substituting for the music of the inower as he blithely whets his scythe, and for the joyful voices of laborers, the discordant words of command from the driver of the steam-plow. But Mr. Wilson wastes his sweet eloquence on the desert air. The harvest of a thousand acres for the benefit of the capitalist is more potent in attractions than a wilderness of sylvan delights. Manifest destiny will march on in spite of poetical protests, until "the beautiful domain of rustic labor is converted into one vanid confederation of landscape gardens and into one vapid confederation of landscape gardens and model farms." Professor Stowe contributes a learned article on the "Talmud," which is valuable for the clearness and brevity with which it presents the fruits of Rab-binical lore in connection with the sources of the teachings of Christ. It is of a more available character than the paper in the "Quarterly," which has recently called forth a degree of attention scarcely warranted by its merits, and will serve as a safe guide to the subject for those who shrink from the results of erudition in a more penderous form. "Abyssinia and King Theodore" is an treatment of an obscure theme, seems to have gathered up almost everything that has thus far come to light on the position of the King and the character of the war. "The Discovery of Etherization," by Joseph Hale Abbott, is a plausible specimen of special pleading in favor of the claims of Dr. C. T. Jackson as the discoverer of anses-thetics, but will prove unsatisfactory to the advocates of Dr. Morton, on the one hand, and of Dr. Wells, on the other. The writer shows that Dr. C. T. Jackson began to experiment with sulphuric ether prior to the Winter of 1841-'42, and arrived at the conclusion that pure sulphuric ether, if duly mixed with common air, might be inhaled without danger. In the Winter of 1841-'42, he inhaled sulphuric ether as an antidote to the effects of chlorine, and from the success of the experiment, he inferred that it would prevent pain in surgical operations. He stated this conviction to H. D. Fowle in 1842 or 1843; to Dr. W. F. Channing in 1842; to Dr. Bemis and to Dr. Dexter in the same year; to Dr. Gould at about the same time; to Mr. J. D. Brown in 1845; and to Mr. J. Peabody in March, 1846; but during all that time, a period of not less than four years, he made no practical experiments to substantiate the discovery, took no pains to communicate it to the public, He necessity, and are anxious for its establishment.

The clergy of St. Alban's love to be styled "Fathers" on account of their spiritual relation to their penitents. The was inexcusable for not pressing a discovery of such vast benefit to the world, upon the notice of the profession, and testing its efficacy by decisive experiments. There is nothing to show, that had the introduction of anxisthetics into surgical practice depended on Dr. Jackson, the world might not have remained ignorant of the discovery until this day. It was not until the 30th of September, 1846, when Dr. Morton, availing himself of the suggestions of Dr. Jackson, succeeded in drawing a tooth from a patient without pain, that the efficacy of sulphuric ether was established, and the way prepared for its use in important surgical operations. The next step was its administration in the Massachusetts General without any authentic basis. There are other important articles, mostly translated from foreign journals, on C. Warren from a patient under the influence of ether, C. Warren from a patient under the influence of ether, which had been applied at the request and according to the directions of Dr. Morton, Dr. Jackson at the time being absent from New-England. The writer does not conceal the fact that Dr. Morton received a prize of 2,500 frances from the French Academy of Sciences for introducing the anæsthetic method into surgical practice, while Dr. Jackson received a similar prize for his observations and experiments on the inhalation of ether; but he makes no mention of the testimonial of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital in 1848 in favor of Dr. Morton as the practical discoverer of anæsthetics; nor of the report of the Committee of Congress to the same effect in 1852, appropriating \$100,000 to him in honor of the discovery; nor of the appeal to the public in his behalf in 1857, by many of the principal citizens of Boston, in which it was stated that nearly the whole of the medi-cal profession in that city awarded the merit of the discovery to Dr. Morton; nor of a similar testimonial in 1858 from the most emment medical men in New-York; nor that of the physicians and viction that Dr. Morton was the first who resorted to the inhalation of sulphuric ether in a surgical operation, and the first to succeed in the experiment. With this suppression of essential facts in the case, the incompleteness of regarded in any other light than that of an attempt to prejudice public opinion by imperfect statements. The

record of "A Week on Capri," and a poem, warm the human feeling on his recovery from filness, entitled human feeling on his recovery from filness, entitled trivial details concerning the feelings and habits of celebrated authors. The extracts consist chiefly of brief notes brated authors. The extracts consist chiefly of brief notes written by Mr. Cooper while traveling post from Paris to written by Mr. Cooper while traveling post from Paris to his usual subtleties of fancy, and with more than his usual melody of expression. It is too long for our columns (the more's the pity), but we must sweeten the mouths of our readers with one or two of its dainty passages. The

first shall be the out-door temptations of the month.

But June is full of invitations sweet, Forth from the chimney's yawn and thrice-read

But June is full of invitations sweet,
Forth from the chimney's yawn and thrice-read tomes
To leisurely delights and sauntering thoughts
That brook no ceiling narrower than the blue.
The cherry, drest for bridal, at my pane
Brushes, then listens, Will he come! The bee,
All dusty as a miller, takes his toil
Of powdery gold, and grumbles. What a day
To sun me and do nothing! Nay, I think
Merely to bask and ripen is sometimes
The student's weser business; the brain
That forages all climes to line its cells,
Ranging both worlds on lightest wings of wish,
Will not distil the julices it has sucked
To the sweet substance of pellucid thought,
Except for him who hath the secret learned
To mix his blood with sunshine, and to take
The winds into his pulses. Hush! 'T is he!
My oriole, my glance of Summer fire,
Is come at last, and, ever on the watch,
Twitches the pack thread I had hightly wound
About the bough to help his housekeeping,—
Twitches and scouts by turns, blessing his luck,
Yet fearing me who laid it in his way,
Nor, more than wiser we in our affairs,
Divines the providence that hides and helps.
Heave he! Heave he of he whistles, as the twine
Slackens it hold: once more, now! and a flash
Lightens across the sunlight to the elm
Where his mate daugles at her cup of fett.
Nor all his booty is the thread; he trails
My loosened thought with it along the air,
And I must follow, would I ever find
The inward rhyme to all this wealth of life.
One more on its dreamy influences.

In June 'its good to be beneath a tree
Winterthe Diffice season comforts every sense,

In June 'tis good to he beneath a tree
While the bitthe season comforts every sense,
Steeps all the brain in rest, and heals the heart,
Brimming it o'er with sweetness unawares,
Fragrant and silent as that rosy snow
Where with the pitying apple-tree fills up
And tenderly lines some last-year robin's nest.
Under this willow often have I stretched,
Feeling the warm earth like a thing alive,
And gathering virtue in at every pore
Till it possessed me wholly, and thought ceased,
Or was transfased in something to which thought,
Is coarse and dull of sense. Myself was lost,
Goue from me like an ache, and what remained
Become a part of the universal joy,
My soul went forth, and, mingling with the tree,
Datced in the leaves; or, floating in the cloud,
Saw its white double in the stream below;
Or else, sublimed to purer cestasy,
Dilated in the broad blue over all.
I was the wind that dappled the lush grass,
The tide that crept with coolness to its roots,
The time time, winged swallow skating on the air;
The life that gladdened everything was mine,
Was I then truly all that I beheld
Or is this stream of being but a glass
Where the mind sees its visionary self,
As, when the kinglisher filis o'er his bay,

Or is this stream of being but a glass
Where the mind sees its visionary self.
As, when the kinglisher filits o'er his bay,
Across the river's hollow heaven below
His picture filits—another, yet the same I
But suddenly the sound of human voice
Or footfall, like the drop a chemist pours,
Doth in opacous cloud precipitate
The consciousness that seemed but now dissolved
Into an essence carer than its own,
And I am narrowed to myself once more.

Mr. Dnyckinck leads off the new number of Putnam with an agreeable chapter of literary gossip about "Out-of-the-Way Books and Authors," treating of Dr. account of the "Faux Pas of the Press," "The London

Docks," and "Byronism." The Galaxy of late sets up for fiction and foreign travel which attained no little colebfiction and foreign travel which attained no little celeb- little care or discretion, are often slovenly in execution. rity in their day. He appears to doubt whether anybody even in this age of novel-readers, has ever taken the trouble to wipe the dust from "Zeluco;" but another story by in a parenthesis. Mr. Grant White's usual suggestive to wipe the dust from "Zeluco;" but another story by article on the "Uses of Words" is omitted in this well remember reading when a school-boy, and the impression is as fresh as if it were but yesterday. Dr. Moore was remarkable for his racy sketches of every day

which Mr. Duyckinck has devoted to this almost forgotten man of letters, is an excellent specimen of Magazine writing, with sufficient liveliness for the subject, but with no tendencies to spasm, and in its sagacious and quiet comments on the points to which he refers, showing the tone and temper of the well-bred scholar. "The Low-down People," by Col. De Forest, gives a re-pulsive picture of the inferior stratum of Southern see sty, drawn from his personal experience after the close of th Rebellion. The writer was an officer of the "Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen" in the western part of South Carolina, and was thus brought into frequent contact with a peculiar "variety of our much boasted Anglo-Saxon race." The following sketch is one of the least hideous with which he illustrates the morals and man-

hideous with which he illustrates the morals and manners that he undertakes to describe.

One morning my office was entered by two women, a mother and daughter. The former, perhaps forty years of age and perhaps sixty—it was impossible to guess which from her appearance—was a gaunt, crouching creature, with a punched visage and a hungry cagerness of aspect, indicative of years of want and beggarry. The daughter, twenty years old, had regular and delicate features, a complexion which, though sunburnt, was of a fine blonde, and long golden hair which would have been beautiful but for neglect. On the other hand, her feet were bare, her lips stained with tobacco juice, and her expression as wild as that of a mistang. Both wore dirty dresses of the coarsest cotton homespan, falling straight from the hips, and without the slightest trimming or adornment.

"Be you the man we've been a-lookin' for !" said the mother. "We come nigh upon twenty-two miles yester day to see you. We went to your place, and they said you was out to walk. We come here this mornin' at sunup, and we've been settin' around ever sence. We want help. I tell you, stranger, that of ever any body wanted help, we want it."

They told me their story. The father of the family had died long since. The girl's husband and brother had been shot by the Confederates; the former was killed at home while trying to escape a conscription detail; the latter was dragged into the army, deserted, was retaken, and executed at Petersburg.

"Ef I could git held of them that killed my old man," she declared, grimly, "I wouldn't show en no mercy, stranger." ners that he undertakes to describe.

she declared, grimly, "I wouldn't show 'em no mercy.

she declared, grimly, stranger," Robbed of all the men of their family, and without land, they were in dire poverty. Their cabin let in the wind and snow through the unchinked logs, and had no flooring but the earth.

"Ef you could see it, stranger," said the mother, "you mought think it was a place for hogs, but not for human crecturs. In the hard rains, one-half the floor is covered with water."

creeturs. In the hard rains, one-haif the floor is covered with water."

The girl had not had a pair of shees since her husband was killed, two years before.

"Ef I had shees I reckon I could'nt wear 'em," she observed, "my feet is so swelled and bursted with walkin' on the snow and the frozen ground."

They wanted clothes, corn, or "whatever there mout be to give out," and they also wanted protection. Since the war they had been persecuted by a gang of young roughs, whom they stignatized as "rebs," who in the first place ousted them from the neighborhood of Marietta by pulling down their cabin, and, and now that they had migrated to Pickens District, were in the habit of stoning them, and driving them into the woods, when ever there was a convenient opportunity for that amusement.

ever there was a convenient opportunity for that amusement.

"John De Launey Morgan is the one that plagues us most," said the daughter. "He never passes our house but what he gits off his critter and stones us, and calls us all the names he can think of. And we are so scared of him, that, when we hear of his comin' our way, we always run into the woods and hide till he gits by."

"And what it's all for, we don't know no more'n the dead," asseverated the mother, with emphasis. "We never did a thing to him. It's jest because our men went ag'in the war, stranger; that's it."

Little versed, as yet, in bureau business, I supposed that Mrs. Taylor had given me a correct explanation of her troubles, and that I had before me a family of persecuted Unionists. I accordingly wrote a letter to the magnetrate at Marietta, directing him to protect the women, in case they chose to return thither, and to bring John De Launey Morgan and his confederates to instice. While I was thus occupied the mother begged for a smoke from my pipe, and, although averse to the concession, I could not but grant it.

"I've been n-loomm" at it myself," said the daughter, with a laugh, "but I was afeared to ask for it."

I subsequently learned that these women were in various ways low characters. On that account, and because they had no men to protect them, rather than for their supposed loyal sentiments, they were persecuted by John De Launey Morgan and his contemptible fellowroughs.

"The annoyances are illegal, of course, whatever may

by John De Launey Morgan and his contemptible fellowroughs.

"The anneyances are illegal, of course, whatever may
be the character of the women," said the magistrate to
me, on his next visit to Greenvile. "I will institute any
suit that these people may choose. They can have Morgan bound over to keep the peace, or they can bring a
case for damages. But it is not a political matter, and is
not worthy of your attention."

The men of the family had been as worthless as the women; they had evaded service in the Confederate Army,
as they would have evaded service in any army; their
loyalty just extended to the point of wanting to stay at
home and do nothing. They are intelligent and zealous
loyalists in the mountains of the Dark Corner, but they
are of a type somewhat different from the son and sonin-law of Mrs. Taylor.

The story of this-family exhibits one cause for the vagrancy of the low whites. Without property, more squatters on the land of others, destinute of character to inspire respect, prostitutes, beggars, and perhaps theves,
they are chased from neighborhood to neighborhood, the
sport of rowdies little better than themselves.

spire respect, prestitates, beggars, and perhaps thieves, they are chased from neighborhood to neighborhood, the sport of rowdies little better than themselves.

Another family which came dpon me for help consisted of a man, his wife, two sisters, a sister-in-law, and three small children, all as healthy as need be. The man was a farm-halorer in the mountains, but he had fallen into the toils of a low-down womas of evil character, and his wife, despairing of otherwise keeping her husband, dragged him down to the village. The cuchantress followed them to their refuge, and the wife applied to me for an order to make her leave town. Moreover, they wanted lodging, food, and clothing, for the husband could find no work, and they were utterly destitute. For a while they lived with other low whites and a set of equalty low negroes in a deserted hotel; then, the nest having been cleaned out by the civil authorities, they hired a room; but presently they were back again to their mountains. I could not discover that these four women did any work, or had a desire to do any. The man, as I was credibly informed, made an effort to carn a living by offering to take other men to visit his wife's sister.

Thus, from one cause or another, the poor whites wander up and down on the earth, rarely staying many years in one neighborhood. Usually, however, their migrations are short flights; they go from Greenville District to Spartanburg, and thence perhaps to Laurens, then, prescully, they are back in Greenville. Usually, also, they do not tend to settle in towns. Unlike the gregarious and joily negroes, they are solitary in their dispositions, and, if they alight near a village, it is not so much for society as for convenience in begging.

The "Passages from the Diary of James Fenimere Cooper" possess the interest which always attaches even to trivial details concerning the feelings and habits of cele-

Switzerland in 1828, and showing his remarkable power of acute observation and frank expression. The follow-ing paragraph interpolated by the editor of the diary, Mr. Cooper's daughter, and herself one of the most delightful of living female writers, gives a pleasing view of

ing paragraph interpolated by the editor of the diary, Mr. Cooper's daughter, and herself one of the most delightful of living female writers, gives a pleasing view of his domestic life in Europe.

While traveling in Europe Mr. Cooper never remained long at a hotel. The expense of a family of ten persons was a very important consideration; but there was another reason which led him always to prefer private lodgings; he was full of home feeling, and very domestic in all his habits. This was a striking feature in one whose disposition was at the same time so very social. No one enjoyed society more than he did. He rarely sought solitude. Even when writing in his library the door was often open, while the family were moving about in the adjoining hall; and very frequently he would leave an unfinished page, for half an hour, and join his wife and children for a little chat, or a game of backgammon or chess, of both of which he was very fond. He loved cumpanionship, for a walk, or a drive, or a row on the lake. On these occasions he rarely went alone, if he could find some member of the family, or some friend, to go with him. There was one, especially, whose companionship he preferred to all others—one of whose society he never wearled. When driving to his farm at the Chalet, or rowing on the lake, he was seldom entirely satisfied unless his wife-were at his side. During the first years of his return from Europe, it was his constant practice to row out, alone with her, on the lake, every pleasant afternoon. As he grew elder, the row was changed to a drive to his farm, or a walk in the grounds, or through the village; but always, if it were possible, with the same companion. And when neither his wife nor other members of his family, or the friends with whom he was most intimate, could join him in the exercise for which his active nature delighted, he would very frequently pick up a child or two, and carry them off with him, to gather with fruit or flowers at his farm, or he had not be a considered with him, to gather

A biographical sketch of Schnyler Colfax, with a vile caricature, purporting to be a portrait, does little credit to the artistic department of the Magazine. The miscellaneous contributions to the number, intended as a bait to the popular appetite, seem to have been got up with and puffed out with mere rubbish.

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12 m.—Thans—For Flemington, Essaco, Ancesta, Litis, Pettaville, Harrisburg, &c.

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Ferfectly Ventilated and Lummions Siceping Coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices—No. 241 Broadway—Depot foot of Chambers-st., New York, also Long Dock Depot, Jessey City. An Illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the Line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be ob-tained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1069, trains for
albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will
leave New York as follows:
3 a.m. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, Thirtieth-st. and
Tenth are, through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without chance of
cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratega, Rutland, Burlington, and the North. Drawing-room cars from New Lork to Rochester,
connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South
Shore line. WM. R. BAHR, General Pass. Agent. ton, and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sieepine-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore line.

11 a. m. Express train via Harlem Railroad, Twenty-kinth-st and Fourth-are, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebason Springs. Pittafield, &c., at Albany with Western Railroad for Lebason Springs. Pittafield, &c., at Albany with Western Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for Saratoga. Rutland. Burlington, and the North.

11:30 a. m. Express train via Hailson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for saratoga. Rutland, likeling the Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western Irains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga. Albany with Western Irains, and at Troy with trains for Moutreal, with I septing-car stateloid.

4.25 p. m. Express train via Hailson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars stacked at Albany.

6.25 p. m. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also, sleeping-car every dry, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ordenaburs. Without change, via Rosse, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

This train will run on Sundays.

11 p. m. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with seriv trains for Bridge and polys North. Drawing-reson cars attached at Albany.

A Snoday train will be run via Rudson hiver Railroad, from New-York at 6.40.

Also, a Sunday train will he run via Rudson hiver Railroad, from New-York at 6.40.

Also, as Sunday train will her un via Rudson hiver Railroad, from New-York to 6.40.

A sond and a Troy with trains for Saratoga and polys North. Drawing-reson cars attached at Albany.

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TONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave Jamesship:

9 a. m., for Greenport and all way-stations, except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineois with trains for Gleen Core and Hempstead.

11 a. m., Northport passenger trains, and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

2 p. m., Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATUR-DAYS only.

4 p. m., Northport passenger train, and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead sm. Gleen Cove.

5.30 p. m., North Jallp, passenger train, and all way-stations.

Sunday Excursion Train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 a. m.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 3:00 p. m. Te take effect April 26, 1068. NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING JUNE 3, 1867. Passenger Station in New-Tork, corner Twenty-seventh-st and Fourth-ave. Entrance on Twenty-seventh-st.

ave. Entrance on Twenty-seventh st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK:

For New-Haven and Bridgeport, 7.00, 8.00 (Ex.), 11.30 a.m., 12.15 (Ex.), 3.00 (Ex.), 3.45 a.50, and 8.00 (Ex.) p. m.

For Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7.00, 11.30 a.m.; 12.15 (Ex.), 3.00 (Ex.), 8.00 (Ex.), 9.00, 11.30 a.m.; 12.15 (Ex.), 3.00 (Ex.), 4.50, 4.50 (Ex.), 9.00 (Ex.),

p. m. For Connectiont River Railroad, 2.00 a.m. (Ex.), 12.15 p. m. to Mon-treal, 3.00 p. m. to Northampton. For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 2.00 (Ex.) a.m., 12.15

For Hartford, Providence, and Pishkill Hailroad, 8.00 (Ex.) a. m., D.15 p. m.

For New-Haven, New-London, and Stenington Railroad at 8.00 a. m., 13.15, 3.00, 3.00 p. m.

For Canal Railroad, 12.15 p. m. to Northampton.

For Canal Railroad, 12.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m.

Nor Namagatuck Railroad, 5.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m.

For Danhury and Norwalk Railroad, 7.00, 9.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

For Danhury and Norwalk Railroad, 7.00, 9.00 a. m., 4.30 p. m.

Cummodisus Sleeping Cars attached to 8.00 p. m. train.

JAMES H. HOYT. Supt.

N. E.W. JERSEY R. B.— For PHILADELPHIA,

V.a. Kensington. 6:30 p. m. Via Cenden. 7a. m., 1 p. m., 4 p.m. Via

W. Phila. 19 a.m., 12 m., 5 p.m., and 12 night. For Balt. and Washington

8:40 a.m., 12 m., 7:30 p.m.* For South and 8. West.—6:40 a.m., 12 norse, 7:30 p. m.

Timp. m.

FOR THE WEST.—To Cincinnate and Chicago—3:40 a. m., 12 m., 5
FOR THE WEST.—To Cincinnate and Chicago—3:40 a. m., 12 m., 5
p. m., 7:30 p. m. The 8:40 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. trains through, with has one changes. Silver Falace alceping-cars so 5 p. m. train run through to Cincinnate without change, making same connections at Cincinnate and property a. m. trains by other N. Y. lines. Family compartment-cars also one carly a. m. trains by other N. Y. lines. Family compartment-cars also one carly a. m. trains on Mon. and Thires run through to Chicago without changes, conhecting one train in advance of other lines with all morning union features.

Chicago. (*Baily)

F. W. JAUKSON, Gen. Supt.

Chicago. (*Bailyo)

F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt. Chicago.

(*Braily)

F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Supt. Chicago.

(*Pring Arrandom OF L., I.—

(*PRING ARRANGEMENTS.)

Leave James's slip, N. Y., at 9 a. m., via l. l. Ralicoad, to Jamales, for Eabylon and all war-valations.

Leave Frankin-ave., Brooklyn, at 9:05 a. m., via Brooklyn Central Ralicoad, to Jamales, for Babylon and all war-valations.

Leave James's slip, N. Y., at 3 p. m., via L. I. Raliroad, to Jamales, for Babylon and all war-valations.

Leave Frankin-ave., Brooklyn, at 2:05 p. m., via Brooklyn Central Ralicoad, to Jamales, for Babylon and all war-valations.

Leave Babylon at 7:05 a. m., for Jamales and all war-valations, connecting with train of L. I. Raliroad, arriving at James's slip at 10 a. m.

Leave Babylon at 12:40 p. m., for Jamales and all war-valations, connecting with train of L. Raliroad, arriving at James's slip at 3 p. m.

Leave Babylon at 12:40 p. m., for Jamales and all war-valations, connecting with train of Letter of the property and Jamales Ballroad, whice leaves remove every of the leave that the property of the leave and all war-values of the leave the leave the property of the leave that the leave the lea